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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916.

KEEPING JAPANESE FAITH

The Japanese Diet has passed a bill which recognizes the right of subjects of the Mikado to expatriate themselves. Until now the Japanese who became a naturalized citizen of another land was still a subject in the eyes of his ruler, likewise his children. No other claims were recognized.

Correspondents who have been observing the drift of affairs in Tokyo assert the new bill was prompted by a study of complications created in the United States by those of foreign birth who forewore the land of their birth with their lips, but showed by their deeds they had no respect for their vows. The measure was hit upon, too, as a means of solving various difficulties on the Pacific coast and of showing good faith toward us.

The Japanese have been called the imitative race, but in this detail of courtesy and scruple they cannot be said to be aping a well-known brand of Occidental kultur.

WAR EFFECTS ON FARM PRICES

The French minister of agriculture reports that the withdrawal of farm labor to military service has resulted in a reduction of the cultivated area by 8,886,000 acres. This figure is not explained with necessary clarity in the cabled dispatches. A large share of French agricultural territory is in German hands, and presumably the minister means that the reduction in tilled area is determined after excluding the part that the Germans hold.

In the United States or any other sparsely settled country it would be possible, if necessary, to lose a considerable territory and yet increase the cultivated area; but in France, where there is such intensive utilization of every piece of ground, this could not be done.

Considering the great yields that close cultivation produces from a given acreage in Europe, the loss of such an extent of land is a serious affair. Moreover, the minister points out that the military authorities are not able this year to "lend" as many hands from the fighting ranks to the farmers as they did last year.

From Great Britain have come reports which indicate a somewhat similar situation. Roumania is reported to have permitted sales of surplus grain until the reserves are very low; while Bulgaria is reported well-nigh stripped of supplies by the Austro-Germans. It may be assumed that Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia will be placed under the most insistent pressure for supplies to be sold to Germany, and that despite the blockade the economic effects of this condition will pretty extensively affect the demands upon the outside world.

Reflection of these conditions is observable in a recent bulge in wheat prices, and by advances in meats. It may be anticipated, then, in sound reasoning, that the American product of 1916 will find a ready market at continued high quotations. The country is likely once more to break its producing records this year, in anticipation of this demand; and the autumn will in all probability bring another announcement of tremendous prosperity in the agricultural community, to be diffused throughout the rest of the country.

THE REGULARS
These things down in Mexico, you must be told, are the story of the regulars.

The regulars who never grow weary of following their captains, never stop going behind their colors. The regulars who march all through the night as no other soldiers march, and are fresh for fighting work at sunrise.

If the American people only knew how these regulars do their work—after wild Indians on the plains, after run-amuck Filipinos in the Far East, after outlaw Villains in Mexico!

A Crook, a Miles, a Pershing on that hunt by day and by night does not need thousands of troops to meet the enemy. He uses regiments and squadrons and platoons to stop up the loopholes where the quarry might try to slip through. The detachments for this purpose are slung far and wide, just as if ratholes were being closed until the fugitive must go only one way because there are no others left open. Then will come his hour to turn and grapple.

All the while there is a small flying column hot on the trail. It never stops. A Crook, when the supreme moment comes, circles between two twilights a hundred miles of Western plains around the foe and astounds him by appearing in his front when he was supposed to be in his rear. A Miles plunges his black cavalry through deep snowdrifts to Wounded Knee. And a Dodd sends his squadrons—no doubt ridiculously few in numbers—galloping at the heels of Villa's bandits until he strikes his fangs into the outlaw flank, never to let go.

Villa cannot escape these regulars

some years ago received a large order for locomotives from France. The drawings for them were all based on the metric system. The Baldwin people afterward testified that no expense or difficulty was experienced in adapting their operations to these conditions; the change was not embarrassing, and actual results proved that fewer errors were made under the metric measurements than had been averaged under the old system.

If the opponents of this change have good reasons to urge, they should come forward. They have presented none such, thus far. Our increasing intimacy with the outside commercial world, the expansion of foreign trade, the need of accommodating ourselves to world conditions, all urge the adoption of the French system. Nobody has proposed that an instant change to it, as the sole standard, be attempted. The pending legislation proposes allowing ample time for necessary adjustments; and the reasons that have been urged against the change seem so trivial as to suggest that nothing except the ultra-conservatism that hates any change whatever, is the real basis for the antagonism.

ROOSEVELT, ROOT, LODGE

Of course, no politics was talked at the luncheon in New York at which Robert Bacon entertained Senator Lodge, ex-Senator Root, General Wood, and Colonel Roosevelt. There was no occasion to talk politics, and the assurances of all the gentlemen present on that point were unnecessary. The fact of this group of men getting together was quite enough. It signifies things that need not be pointed out to anybody.

The Gary dinner was not political; but it signified that some people of large political potentialities are taking a new interest in the views of Colonel Roosevelt; that he is regarded no longer as a wreck, but rather as a conservator of business. Who among the great business leaders of the country has failed, by this time, to realize that the Roosevelt reforms, the Roosevelt regulative measures, have helped rather than hurt business?

Just as business has come to realize that Roosevelt is really its friend, so national patriotism of the sort that would put and hold this country in its proper place, is turning to Roosevelt as the man who interprets and leads the best American sentiment on the international problems of the times. Mr. Root and Colonel Roosevelt had not met, it is stated, for four years. But latterly they have been inevitably drawn toward each other by the irresistible currents that sweep the nation toward the point at which it must make a policy befitting its confidence in its own destiny. It has not such a policy of late, and its ship of state has drifted when it needed the most skillful navigating.

Mr. Gardner of Massachusetts, who has not always been a Roosevelt supporter, declares that the swing toward the former President is getting stronger every day. If that is true of New England it merely proves that New England is in the same frame of mind as the rest of the country.

There is daily increasing reason for confidence that in good time we shall have a line-up in this country on the question of whether America is going to be a nation, in the truest sense, worthy of its traditions and its opportunity in the world.

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of ours—he was doomed when they took up the pursuit—because in the chase nobody ever escapes them. If it shall not be over today, then it must be over tomorrow; if not in the northern deserts of Mexico then in the hill country further on or the mountain tops beyond; for it shall be.

That is the way with these regulars of ours. But do you, the American people, not forget that no others do this work. No others can. And remember how few, how pitifully, desperately few, in a great emergency they are—thanks to Congress!

WHO WRITES CURRENT HISTORY?

The Macmillan Company announces publication of the sixth volume of Worthington C. Ford's "The Writings of John Quincy Adams." It brings his journal and the comment thereon, down to 1819; so that it may be expected that this edition will be quite the most complete that has yet been produced.

John Quincy Adams was a great man, and, as students of his times are discovering, was a great President, contrary to a widely entertained misapprehension. But posterity will always know and appreciate him most for his contributions to the materials from which the history of his times has been written.

It is a little hard to realize what the history writers would do but for that wonderful journal to which the second Adams devoted himself so assiduously throughout his long life. It isn't always fair in estimates and appraisals; it reflects very often the violent prejudices of the writer; but on the other hand, for this very reason, it gives frequently the most accurate possible impression of the personal elements that entered into shaping current affairs.

Who, nowadays, writes a journal comparable to that of Adams? With him it was a fixed habit. He worked long hours in early mornings to set down the materials that have been so illuminating ever since. Today, the public man with a good stenographer at hand could do the same work with a tithe the effort; but who does it? It has been said that with the stenographer and the typewriter, which ought to have made letter-writing easier and commoner, the business of keeping diaries and journals has almost ceased. Too easy facilities had precisely the opposite effect from that which might fairly have been expected.

Of our own time, doubtless we will get some valuable new impressions from matter which the indefatigable Roosevelt may be expected to leave. One hopes that Senator Lodge will be found to have written down a good deal of the most intimate personal experience that his long public life has privileged him to enjoy. Perhaps we shall have a moving story from Chauncey M. Depew, who could tell an infinite variety of most interesting facts, and who always writes with charm and effectiveness. But it is largely conjecture whether even these, the most promising literary persons whose names come to mind in such a connection, will leave any such memorials. It is impossible to believe that any first-class public mind in our overcrowded times can have found time for such a monumental work as that of Adams.

Military experts say the situation is jammed with dynamite. The problem is: Who is the sitter on the lid?

Among other things that make life worth while, are the persons who miss the train that was wrecked.

According to a Maryland telephone company's report, the hello girls have the number of a lot of prominent people.

"Diplomatic circles" isn't such a bad term, at that, used in connection with the international issues.

You have to go to the Mexican border, says an exchange, to know the feeling of the people. No thanks; second-hand information will do very well.

With the Congressional Record printed at its present cost, and no limit on general debate, why howl about the expenditure for chewing gum?

One of the nicest ways to ride home in the morning is in a taxicab, but the average wife doesn't seem to get your viewpoint.

Secretary Daniels wants a real reserve. Probably would like to extend it to his noxious critics.

It would be just like the Senate to start investigating gasoline with a match.

From the amount of to-and-fro travel done by our diplomatic representatives, one is led to believe that they, too, are getting mileage.

Of course, a large part of the community is forum, but many prominent persons are agnum, too.

Minnesota geologists are going to probe a whistling well. Wish Washington scientists would probe the whistling ill that passes a w. k. domicile about 5 a. m. each day.

As near as can be found, Portugal is making faces.

UNIQUE SAVED FACES A BULL MARKET

Bidders on Supplies for Next Year Covering for Possible Price Increase.

With practically all lines of industry moved to caution in making long term contracts, the Government's General Supply Committee, which makes purchases for the army and navy in Washington is facing a heavy bull market.

The committee is opening bids for something over 20,000 items, ranging from desk pens to coal, and including every household necessity.

Some items, largely drugs have increased a thousand per cent. Practically every article has increased to some extent.

Bidding on the various paper contracts is not very brisk, and the prices are away up. The paper mills and manufacturers are afraid to tie up to yearly contracts for specified deliveries with the paper market in its present state. Consequently the prices asked are record-breaking ones.

Galvanized iron ware, in the words of Dr. Briggs, of the committee, "is out of sight." Prices have trebled and quadrupled because American manufacturers cannot get spelted from abroad.

Hardware and textiles are also jumping, and even such articles as pens and pins are up in price. All kinds of stationery seem to be following paper on the up.

The general supply committee makes contracts by the year on the estimated quantities each article is needed. These contracts run for the fiscal year from July 1 to June 30.

Open market prices have shown an average increase of 25 per cent over former prices the Government was paying, and will continue to pay until prices for these prices are still going up. Bidders are prepared to cover themselves in case of another rise. The new contracts will become effective on July 1.

There is but little change in the items of meats and groceries, bedding, and wearing apparel furnished Government institutions.

Saks Opens Library For Use of Boys

Every Purchaser of Suit or Coat To Be Allowed to Use

Books.
Saks & Co. today inaugurated a boys' circulating library in connection with the boys' clothing department, on the second floor of their store, Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

The plan is to give to each boy who purchases a suit or a coat a free library card, which will entitle him to borrow any of the books in the library. The books will be changed over and over again, and the boys will be able to have the latest books at all times.

The books include the Horace Porter "Our Young Aeroplanes" series, the "Boy Scout" series, by W. L. M. Ely, and the "Flying Machine" series, by Frank H. Watson, the "Boy Scout" series of Herbert Carter, the "River Motorboat" series, the "Big Five" series, and the "Benches" series, as well as books by Jules Verne and other of the older classics.

In addition, it will be made to the library from time to time, affording a wide selection and a constantly fresh assortment of books.

Bazaar and Dance to Be Given for Junior Republic

A bazaar, followed by a tea and dance for the benefit of the Junior Republic, is to be held at the Hotel Lafayette, Sixteenth and I streets northwest, April 8, 1916, which will include millinery, fancy parasols, and flowers, will begin at 10 a. m. and continue until 7 p. m.

The Junior Republic is a boys' organization, its chief purpose being to give dependent and delinquent boys a chance to become industrious, law-abiding citizens.

The committee in charge of the entertainment and sale is made up of Mrs. Clarence W. Richardson, Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, Jr., Miss Judge, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mrs. W. W. Parker, Mrs. Victor Kauffman, Mrs. Louis Lehr, Miss Hemphill, Mrs. Tallaferra, Miss Shaw, and Miss Mulliken.

Treasury Workers Form Department Rifle Club

A Treasury Department rifle club was organized by the employees of that department at a meeting in G. A. R. Hall last night.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Byron R. Newton was elected president; James C. Winnech, vice president; R. H. Shepard, secretary; S. I. Jacobs, the disbursing officer, treasurer; and Lieut. E. H. Wolf, executive officer.

The club will have the use of the indoor range of the N. R. A. and the Marine Corps range at Winthrop, Md.

Baker Asks Langhorne To Explain German Affair

Secretary of War Baker has called on Major George T. Langhorne for an explanation of the charges that he carried messages from the German government to the German embassy in Washington when recalled as military attaché to Berlin last year.

The charges against Major Langhorne arose through the seizure by the British government of papers carried by Captain von Papen, recalled military attaché of the German embassy. References to the ground and permanently communications carried from Berlin to Washington by Major Langhorne, and an investigation was at once begun.

Sue to Recover \$5,000 For Motor Crash Injuries

Alleging the automobile truck in which they were riding was struck by a street car at Twelfth and C streets northeast and they were thrown violently to the ground and permanently injured, Winfield Bernhard and Charles E. Phoebe filed suits to recover damages each from the City and Suburban Railway Company.

The petitions were filed by Attorneys George A. Ferry and Rosa G. Downing, who inform the court that the accident happened September 19, last. Excessive speed and negligence in operating the car are alleged as grounds for recovery.

The Public Record of J. W. Weeks Senator From Massachusetts

Among New England Prominent Men He Is Rather a Junior in Public Life, and His Service in House and Senate Has Not Been Conspicuous in Any Way.

By JUDSON C. WELLS.

The Hon. John W. Weeks, junior Senator from Massachusetts, is an active, and in some sections rather an aggressive, candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

Precisely why Mr. Weeks should aspire to this nomination is not very generally understood. Among New England prominent men, he is rather a junior in public life. His service as a member of both House and Senate has not been conspicuous in any way, and the record of votes which he has written during that period is little known.

In view of the probability that Mr. Weeks will have in the convention substantially the united support of New England, at least in the early stages of the contest, his candidacy must be regarded as of such importance as to merit careful examination of the votes he has cast on public questions.

This is the statement of his case before the public; the testimony to his opinions and views that he has himself carved in the rock of the public record.

BACKED BY CONSERVATIVES.

It is commonly understood that Mr. Weeks has the backing of the more conservative element of the New England Republicans. Beyond that, he is regarded as particularly the candidate of Sidney W. Winslow, head of the United States Machinery Company, and the putative financial dominator of the Boston Herald and Boston Traveler.

Going back over the years of Mr. Weeks' opportunity to make a showing of his opinions of public issues, it is found that his votes in House and Senate include these:

He voted against the Dilliver-Heppburn railroad rate regulation legislation.

He voted against popular election of United States Senators.

He voted at every opportunity to sustain the Cannon regime and the Cannon rules in the House of Representatives.

He voted throughout the Payne-Aldrich tariff session in favor of the old tariff features of that bill, and afterward opposed a series of tariff measures intended to modify some of its excesses.

He voted against Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

He failed to vote on the resolution giving proper powers to the House Committee on Banking during the monetary investigation preliminary to the establishment of the Federal reserve banking and currency system.

He was recorded as "not voting" on the service pension bill.

He was recorded as "not voting" on the general pension appropriation bill of 1913, carrying \$14,000,000 for the year's pension rolls.

He voted against the bill providing a system of Government railroads in Alaska.

He voted repeatedly for measures designed, in the interest of the express companies, to hamper the development of the postal service.

He voted against the resolution submitting woman suffrage to the States.

On Secret Sessions.
He voted against abolishing secret sessions of the Senate.

He voted against the famous Senate resolution, which carried almost unanimously, declaring that the President was justified in using armed forces if necessary to protect American interests in Mexico.

He voted against authorizing the Department of Agriculture to study and report upon methods for promoting cooperation among farmers and to improve rural credit.

He permitted himself to be recorded as "not voting" on the Congressional "impeachment" vote.

He failed to vote at all on the resolution to impeach Federal Judge Archibald.

He voted against the creation of the Federal Trade Commission.

He was recorded as "not voting" on the famous amendment to the river and harbor act of 1914, which smashed in the ends of the river and harbor pork barrel.

As a member of the Senate, his record, likewise, shows him a uniform supporter of Aldrichism in policy and legislative methods.

He voted against submitting the income tax amendment to the Constitution.

He voted against removing the countering duties on petroleum; that is, with Congressmen who voted with the Standard Oil interests on this question.

The most common explanation of the conservative wing of the Republican party in New England feels that the necessity of a candidate, thoroughly representative of its attitude, in whose support they could be counted on, was made sure that this section, with the delegates from that at the right stage of a convention fight these votes could be used to help nominate any candidate entirely satisfactory to New England conservatives.

With Tory Element.
There is nothing in the record of Mr. Weeks to justify the presumption that it indicated he would be satisfactory to the members of the Progressive party or to the liberal element of the Republican party. On the contrary, Mr. Weeks has been very definitely affiliated with what is commonly known as the Tory element of the party. His nomination would be satisfactory to the Burnside wing, and eminently satisfactory to elements which are not in sympathy with this faction.

In the last few weeks there has been a widespread disposition to regard Mr. Weeks' candidacy as a sort of stalking horse proposition, not to be taken very seriously except by people who want to make sure that New England shall be solidly opposed to anything like compromise or composition with the Progressive factors of the party.

It has been especially intimated that delegates gathered up in the name of Mr. Weeks were to be delivered to Governor McCall, and that Governor McCall was really the candidate whom the extreme conservative portion expected ultimately to unite and place him in nomination.

So circumstantial and insistent has been this report that it is necessary to weigh the Weeks record and the Weeks candidacy with the McCall record and the possibilities of the McCall candidacy always in mind. The Congressional voting record of Mr. McCall has not been analyzed, in a general way, Mr. Weeks has been the same kind of Congressman that Mr. McCall was; he has been the same kind of

ROOSEVELT SHAKES HANDS WITH ROOT AFTER FOUR YEARS

Lodge and General Wood Also Are Luncheon Guests of Robert Bacon.

PREPAREDNESS ONLY TOPIC

Colonel Later Holds Political Conference With Progressive Leaders.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Theodore Roosevelt and Elihu Root met and shook hands yesterday for the first time since the Republican convention of 1912, when Root, as chairman of the convention, was credited with running the steam roller over the further Presidential aspirations of the colonel, so far as the Republican party was concerned.

The meeting took place in the home of Robert Bacon, former ambassador to France, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Besides the principal guest and his host, there were present Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, and Root.

Following the luncheon the colonel went to the home of George W. Perkins, 100 Madison avenue, for a conference with Walter Brown of Ohio; Medill McCormick, of Chicago; Henry L. Stoddard, of New York; William H. Allen, of Kansas, and William H. Childs.

No Political Significance.
Persons disposed to regard the conference of political significance were told it was entirely without the political pale. So far as Roosevelt is concerned, he stated emphatically the conference had only to do with national preparedness.

"Mr. Bacon got Senator Lodge to come on from Washington," said the colonel, "and asked me to meet him, to talk over national preparedness, self-defense as a means of securing peace and honor of this country, and to consider how best to proceed to take our citizens to the vital need of this movement for national preparedness. We do not discuss politics at all. The entire conversation related to the matter as set out."

Lodge and Roosevelt have always been friendly, although they went their various political ways in 1912. Lodge remaining in the Republican party and supporting Taft. This year he is a candidate to delegate-at-large to the national convention, and is opposing the men avowedly for Roosevelt.

Root stated last night that preparedness only had been discussed at the luncheon. S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, appeared, and said he knew nothing of the luncheon and the preparedness conference. A misunderstanding, Bacon answered this by saying Menken would not necessarily have to know about it.

How Politicians View It.
In political circles the two gatherings of yesterday are regarded as of more than passing notice. Several leaders favorable to Roosevelt profess to see in the conferences an inclination on the part of Republican managers to give Roosevelt serious consideration. They say the colonel's strength in the Republican party is on the bound. Even Root, it is said, has always had an admiration for Roosevelt, and, realizing he cannot win the Presidential nomination himself, is disposed to pull for a former President.

Root, it was said, believes that with Roosevelt in the White House he can be of great usefulness as Secretary of State when the reorganization of Europe begins, and that he is bound to arise after the war.

In the conference, Roosevelt held long since his return from the West Indies, politicians see a drift of certain Republican leaders toward him. For Justice Hughes to pick up the race Root, so it is said, does not believe Hughes is the right man to handle the international situation which are bound to arise after the war. It will also be remembered that in the keynote speech delivered by Root in the Republican unofficial convention he urged the preparedness theories for which Roosevelt has long stood sponsor.

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COMING EVENTS ON CAPITAL'S PROGRAM

Today's Amusements—Schedule for Tomorrow.

Today.
Meeting, Pennsylvania Society of Washington, 1000 Pennsylvania Building, 10 p. m.

Meeting, Public Library, 3 p. m. Meeting, Public Library, 8 p. m.

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